

Cheung Kong Telegraph.

No. 2969

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000.

LONDON :
Head Office 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office 23, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buy and Sell BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT :
Fixed for 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum.
" " " 3% " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
4 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [1205]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

Head Office :—Hongkong.

Court of Directors :—
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. W. Wootton, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. Quan Ho Chuen, Esq.
F. A. B. McLean, Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON,
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent
Palmer & Co.

JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI,
Hill Fil Vien, Esq. Liu Kwan King, Esq.
Ma Kie Tchong, Esq. Chu Ming Slang, Esq.
Tong Kwei Sung, Esq.
J. D. THORNTON, Manager pro tem.

THE Head Office now receives Money on
deposit and makes advances on Goods in
neutral Godowns, and upon other securities, on
terms to be had on application.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1891. [1165]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS £7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME £900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI :
R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.

NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES :
Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornab & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. Phillips, Phillips & Co.
Hankow—Messrs. W. Forbes Sharp & Co.
Kobe—Messrs. Browne & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.
Nanking—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningpo—Gustav Kultau, Esq.
Peking—Dr. Dugdale, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish
Office, well-known throughout India and the
East, and has acquired a marked character for
sound and liberal management.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.
[932-5]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, CHIFFON ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [1216]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000, £83,333-33.
EQUAL TO £83,333-33.
RESERVE FUND £18,000,00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.
LOU TBO SHU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 2 & 3, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1883. [1217]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a BRANCH
of our Firm in Amoy, and have authorized
Mr. FRANCIS CASS to sign as Agent.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1891. [1229]

NOTICE.

WE have this DAY established ourselves
as COMMISSION AGENTS and
GENERAL BROKERS in HONGKONG and
CANTON under the Style and Firm of

WENYON & ROBINSON,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1891. [1230]

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 116, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 16th
inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1891. [1204]

DELIGENTIA L.O.D.G.E
OF INSTRUCTION.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY,
the 2nd instant, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1891. [1205]

To be Let.

TO LET.
HOUSES at the Peak, and at "BELLIOS
TERACE," ROOMS and SHOP in "BEACONSFIELD
ARCade," Queen's Road.

HOUSE No. 3, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham
Road.

GODOWNS in Duddell Street.
HOUSE No. 11, "WEST VILLA," Pok-fu-lum
Road.

GODOWNS or OFFICES, First Floor at back
of "MARINE HOUSE."
BUNGALOW, "DELMAR," Yau-ma-tei.

Apply to BELLIOS & CO.
Hongkong, 12th October, 1891. [1305]

To let.

SHOP in Pender's Street, presently occupied
by Mr. HAHN.

Also
4 ROOMS on First Floor, Suitable for offices,
Apply to CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1891. [1305]

To let.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to let Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [1310]

To let.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES in KNUTSFORD TER-
RACE containing 5 Rooms each and
 Bath-rooms. Tennis Courts. Healthy situation.
Cheap Rent.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1308]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
river Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hoté is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experi-
enced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD-ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1282]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A SCRATCH COMPETITION for SPOONS
will take place at KOWLOON, at 800 and
900 yards, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at
2.45 p.m. Conditions to rounds and a sighting
shot at each Range. Bisley (1890) positions
and targets.

J. ANDERSON,
Acting Hon. Secretary,
H.K.R.A.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1891. [161]

Notice.

FROM the 1st of November next, the
SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to
supply BRAWN, LARD & BLADDERS, Fresh
and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES,
etc., etc.

Also,

BEFJ in Joints and corned, BLACK PUD-
DINGS, Pork and Game PIES.

S. R. GALE.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1891. [1312]

FOR SALE!!

BEST-STEAM-COAL.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
Agents for the sale of the WAN-AN
(Formosa) STEAM-COAL are prepared to
supply the same in any quantities to suit buyers
at VERY REASONABLE RATES.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO LARGE
CONSUMERS.

For Particulars, apply to

TUCK-YUE & CO.,
No. 32, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1891. [1205]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

NOVELTIES IN FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

PERFUMED NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Sweet Lavender Heather Heliotrope
Stephanotis Moss Rose Jasmin
Mignonette May Blossom Sweet Violets

BOXES of Paper and Envelopes 75 cents each. Each sheet of paper bears a floral design
in Natural Colours, and both Paper and Envelopes are Perfumed to Correspond.

The NEW FASHIONABLE SHAPE of PAPER and ENVELOPES for INVITATIONS and
COMPLIMENTARY CORRESPONDENCE, the Paper being perfectly Square and
the Envelope exactly half the width.

A Supply in IRISH LINEN OLD FASHIONED ULSTER LINEN

ANGLO SAXON AND PURE FLAX
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [1205]

W. POWELL & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR FIRST
SHIPMENTS OF AUTUMN DRESS
MATERIALS.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1891. [161]

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS—NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, and ELECTRICAL
OUTFITTING—A select, but inexpensive Stock.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES in great variety.

AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND and CANADIAN DAIRY PRODUCE.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.

18, Praya Central, Hongkong. [1168]

Hongkong, 28th August, 1891. [1168]

ROBERT LANG & CO.
NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1305]

MOULTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.

(From T. Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard)
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING—REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm of trained and practical people
devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891. [1789]

Intimations.

**DAKIN'S
PURE VOLATILE
EUCALYPTUS OIL.**
DISTILLED FROM
THE LEAVES OF SELECTED
SPECIES OF THE EUCALYPTUS.

EUCALYPTUS OIL has long taken a foremost place as a "household remedy" in Australia. When applied externally it has a powerful stimulating and soothing action, but does not blister the most sensitive skin, and no application known will quickly subdue the pain of muscular rheumatism.

Taken internally in small doses, it acts as a powerful stimulant and antispasmodic, whilst its secondary action induces sleep.

The penetrating agreeable vapor of the Oil is sedative, and when inhaled relieves Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

It is also a most powerful antiseptic and germicide, being three times as effectual as Carbolic Acid in preventing development of Bacteria. Its uses in this direction being very numerous.

The active properties of the Oil depend upon a Terpene called Eucalyptol, and we guarantee this Oil, prepared especially for us, to contain the largest obtainable percentage of Eucalyptol and twice that of the ordinary Eucalyptus Oil of commerce.

It can be used with great benefit in all Throat and Lung Afections, and its sedative stimulating properties make it an invaluable application in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c., whilst its powerful antiseptic and germicide action is well exhibited as a dressing in Wounds, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Ringworm, &c.

Dakin's specially refined Oil is sold in 2 oz. and 4 oz. bottles at 5s. 5d. and £1.00.

Full Directions for use enclosed with each bottle.

CAUTION.

Inferior samples of Eucalyptus Oil distilled from any kind of Eucalyptus leaf have little or no medical action and should be carefully avoided.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

**VEGETABLE
AND
FLOWER
SEEDS,**
SEASON 1891-92.

PER S.S. "SHANGHAI."

We have received our second supplies of
**FRESH GARDEN
SEEDS,**

and we are now executing all orders for the same. Complete Catalogues with concise directions for sowing can be obtained on application, or will be posted to any address. In these Catalogues the Seeds are Marginally Numbered in English and Chinese, and when ordering it is quite sufficient to state the numbers of the kinds required.

N.B.—All Seeds are tested—on arrival before being sent out.

DISCOUNTS.

Orders from one person, from \$5. to \$10, allowed 25% discount.

Orders from one person, over \$10 allowed an extra 5% discount.

Narcissus Bulbs (The Chinese Spring Flower). A supply just received from the North. Early application is requested.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high class fertilizer for pot plants and for use in the garden generally: it supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10lb each.....\$1.50.

Bags 25lb 4.00.

Directions for use are given on the label.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.**

Hongkong, 26th September, 1891.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the "Editor, Hongkong Telegraph."

Letters of editorial character to be sent to "The Editor" and not to "The Manager, Hongkong Telegraph."

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and necessarily on publication: but as evidence of proof.

Whilst EDITORIAL writers by correspondence of all questions relating to the paper, it is the desire of the Manager, that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue, no later than three o'clock in the afternoon.

Advertisers and Subscribers which are not entered for a special period will be considered as continuing.

The Hongkong Telegraph is the organ of record of any English-speaking firm in the Far East, and is the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number is the Telephone Call Exchange No. 11.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Hongkong Telegraph is published daily at 5s. 5d. Subscribers in the central districts who do not receive their copies by post will oblige us to come communicating with the Manager.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are kept open.

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societies, including a great number of families. In some prefectural cities the resistance was confined for a long time, but the foreigners always succeeded in getting themselves firmly planted despite all opposition. At the present time there are seven different societies actually represented in Shantung, and an eighth which will soon appear to conduct a flourishing work of long standing. There is an unbroken line of mission stations entirely across the province, from Chefoo and Tsin-chou Fu on the east, through Huang-hai, Weihai-wei, Ching-chou Fu, Chong-chou Chinan Fu, Tsin-an Fu, and Lin-chou-chou on the western border, besides other stations out of the line in the city of Ichou Fu, and in the districts of Lao-ting and En-shien. In addition to these, Pintung is occupied a part of the time, an attempt has been made at Ching-chou, and across of their districts in almost every prefecture are visited by foreigners more or less regularly. The same observations, *mutatis mutandis*, might be made of the province of Shansi, in which thirteen years ago there was not a Protestant missionary of any kind. At present, the line of occupied stations extends from Kueh-chung's in the north, to P'ing-yang Fu in the south, and the number of these stations is even greater than in Shantung, many of them being situated in mountainous cities not easily accessible. Mention was made in these columns several months since, of an attack upon a party of Canadian Presbyterian missionaries who attempted to open a station in the market-town of Ch'ü-wang in Chang-tse Fu, Honan. All the property belonging to the foreigners was carried off in broad daylight, by a large party, acting under the direction of the *literati* and the local official, after some absurd and futile efforts at compromising the matter, snapped his fingers in the faces of the complainants, and recommended them if it amused them, to appeal to Li Hung-chang, as they had threatened to do. Acting upon this excellent advice, the appeal was made, and by energetic action on the part of the British Consul at Tientsin, the case was brought before the Governor-General, who promptly ordered the claims to be paid in full, which was done, and the magistrate lost his place as part of the reward. Thus the effort to eject by force not only failed, but left the foreigners in a much better position than before. Two stations have already been opened, one in Ch'ü-wang, and the other in a market-town called Hain-chou, the latter in the prefecture of Wei-hui Fu, the market-towns being in each case regarded as preliminary, to an occupation of the five cities at a later day. While Honan enjoys the reputation of being a very anti-foreign province, this reputation is not based upon any behaviour of the people as a whole, but altogether upon the attitude of the *literati*. South of the Yellow River, the Island Mission has already occupied several places, and no serious difficulties have occurred, though it is hopeless at present to try to gain a foothold in the capital, K'ialing Fu. Facts of the sort here mentioned are deserving of the attention of those who are interested in the question of the entrance of foreigners into the interior of China, and to those who are aware that 'coming events cast their shadows before,' they indicate what is certain to take place in the not distant future.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 5th October, 1891.
I see by the Shanghai papers that we may expect to see war, or something very much like it, very shortly, but according to information I have received from Peking there is no likelihood of the late troubles turning out very serious. From what I can learn from official sources in this port, no serious trouble is expected with the Foreign Powers. The Viceroy seems to be in the best of good spirits, and from what I know of his character he would not like that if China were on the verge of war, and I think there were anything like serious trouble he would know of it all then in the world, and we could read it in his face and actions.

Till March last negotiations were going on in Peking for the big railway loan between the Board of Admiralty and the Tsung-hi Yamen, and the representatives of syndicates from London, Paris, New York, Vienna, &c. The conditions they offered were well looked into, and each syndicate was eager to get the contract. They were all listened to by the Viceroy and each expected to close with the Chinese authorities. But when Li Hung-chang heard all their proposals and plans he quietly stepped in with his memorial to the Board of Admiralty and said "You give me two million taels yearly and at the end of nine years I will complete the line." He got the contract, and the first £1,000,000 was received by him in June last, and the work of the line has been started to go as far as Shan-Hai Kuan. That wily old gentleman knew what he was about. He got advice and plans gratis and is now working on them and pocketing the profits, and yet many people will say he is pro-foreign. Not he. Some of the Chinese people think that because foreigners could not get these contracts for railways, etc., they are angry, and are now seeking to pick up a quarrel with China.

I am of opinion that the Missionary riots are much the same as in 1870. They failed in their object then, and will fail in the attempt they are making now. The Viceroy knows what they are about, and he will settle up if he is forced to, without hurting his own pocket. The people, where the riots took place, will have to pay for it, and Li will make a profit on the transaction. He will not have any war, you may depend upon that.

M. Lemaire, the French Minister, was feasted by the Tao-tai in Shanghai, and so he will be here by the Viceroy, and they will be the best friends possible when they part, and when he arrives at Peking they will do likewise.

With reference to your previous remarks on October 1st, as a seizure of arms at Taku bar, I now give you the facts of this seizure. Upon the searching officers at the anchorage inside Taku Bar finding some 150 arms of all kinds in the steamer Sung-kang, from Foochow and Hongkong, the steamer was guarded to Tientsin and there searched by the white staff, the result being some 500 more were found, including 30 to 40 bundles of rifles amongst the cargo in the hold, for which the Customs at Tientsin fined the steamer Hk. Tia. 500.—*Mercury.*

WHAT WILL RUSSIA DO?

There would seem to be something very significant in the presence of General Allichanoff the Russian soldier and diplomat, in Cabul it is disguise. He was captured while dressed as a Moslem devotee, and although he disclaimed any direct connection with Russia, having left her military service, he is detained by the Amir of Afghanistan as a spy, which he undoubtedly is. Across the vast expanse of Russia, along her western frontier, troops are being concentrated in great numbers. It is asserted that on the Polish frontier there are now 500,000 soldiers, and that the avenues of communication with the interior of the empire are kept constantly at the disposition of the military authorities, so that even more men can be massed on the frontier in case of necessity.

If Russia thinks that England intends to take up the Dardanelles affair in earnest it would not be unnatural that she should seek to create a diversion in Afghanistan and—along the border of British India. Allichanoff may have been sent to sound the Afghans and to find out how they would be affected toward Russia in case of a forward movement; but if so his mission has come to an untimely end.

A few days since a magistrate near here, who has previously furnished proclamations to Mr. Reid for chapels in his district sent to him, to act as list of all the chapels, the native evangelists, the buildings at purchased, leased, or rented, and also other villages where Christians were living. The intent was to afford better protection and avoid trouble. The heads of the villages named on the list were to receive instructions that no disturbance should be allowed. We presume this is due to the orders issued by the Peking Government to all the Provinces, to have all chapels reported to the local officials.

The new Governor is intending to devote his time to the Yellow River, and foreign affairs are placed in the charge of the Tao-tai. All classes are loud in praise of the late Governor, and denunciations of the present one. The last one used money freely, while the present one says there is no money to use. Where he is stopping, at Lukou, the port of this city, he spends less than half what was spent by his predecessor, and so friends are rapidly disappearing. Still for our part we confess to an ignorance of the way the late Governor could spend money, get in debt with the Throne and Board of Revenue, and yet receive such high honours and favour at his death. One explanation given us by an expert official was that the late Governor not only spent money on all classes in the Province, but also with the proper persons in Peking and so prevented a murmur or degradation. He who has studied Chinese politics can understand somewhat the probabilities. Another explanation is that during his many years as high military official in ill, the Throne owed him his soldiers large amounts, sometimes over a million of taels, and the debts incurred here merely balanced the previous ones of the Throne. That he was ready to help others, and was free from all responsibility for his family, is praiseworthy as compared with what too often occurs in China. Whatever the way favour was secured, the career of such a man from a poor boy to a high official, praised by Emperor and by beggar, by the scholar and by the ignorant, certainly testifies to the ability that must have existed, and he remains in Chinese history one of the most romantic of characters.

The German Bishop has again returned to press his case, both at Yen-chow Fu and Ching-chou. He tried to see the Governor, but was told that all foreigners had been placed in the charge of the Tao-tai. So he had an interview at the Tao-tai's yards, the prefect and magistrate being present. Bishop Anser expressed the wish to first settle up the case at Yen-chow. For, but after consultation, it was decided the Ching-chou trouble should first be settled. All the promises made by the late Governor to the German Consul from Yen-chow last winter have remained unfulfilled, in fact no effort seemed to be put forth to reach a settlement. Let us hope for a better result this time.

Mr. Reid has also been pressing the Ching-chou case of the American Presbyterian Mission, where a riot occurred last winter against Dr. Hunter and family and the Rev. Mr. Lane, the official finding it impossible to protect them and so sending them on to us in China. The members of the council had satisfied themselves that the bulk of their constituents were in favour of a change; that female workers are eager to borrow from men their better garments, as their fashion

special

deputy has been appointed to go and mediate in the matter, and in a few days, things are favourable, Mr. Reid will go in person.

We understand a second deputy is also to be appointed for the Roman Catholic case.

Bishop Anser has again left for his headquarters at Yangku, in the Yen-chou Fu Prefecture.

New orders have come down from Peking for the Americans in the Ching-chou case. Previous orders had come concerning the German case. It would seem as if the prolonged delay might now be overcome. The Edict of the Emperor is certainly an additional help, thanks to the riots of Central China.—*N. C. Daily News.*

HE

able sisters have already borrowed male hats, coats, waistcoats and shirts. In this light we can see that the unwritten law, which has abolished a multiplicity of skirts and substituted a maillot, may have been premonition of a further approach toward uniformity of dress between the sexes.

It is typical of the determination of women to assert the absolute equality of the two halves of mankind. It is said of a man who is hen-pecked that his wife wears the breeches. May this movement be noticed to husbands that they are all hereafter to belong to the hen-pecked class—without always having the privilege of choosing the hen?

Whatever the true inwardness of the impending revolution may be, it will not encounter much opposition from men.

Trousers are a wide institution, in which there is room for both sexes. If the dressings want them, they may have them and welcome. They have plenty of example for coveting the forked garment. To say nothing of the disciples of Mrs. Bloomer and Mrs. Swinburne in this country, and the shining precedent set by Dr. Mary Walker, more than one-half the women of the world are wearing trousers at this moment. An Asiatic or a Turkish lady, or a lady from North Africa, would sooner go without her trousers than a gentleman would walk down Market-street in like disablement. She may sit with her tunics, and her underpants, and her robe, and her short skirt and slounces, doss or don them as her fancy and the weather suggests; but she would rather die than take off her trousers. They are the base of her costume. In China she sleeps in them; she would probably do so in Turkey, likewise, but that it is the fashion in that unpeachable country to go bed without any clothes at all indeed.

THOMAS JACKSON is still President.

Still retains all his facilities.

Never used tobacco or liquor in any form.

Splits a cord of wood every morning before breakfast.

Gets up at 3 o'clock A.M. summer and winter.

Distinctly recollects George Washington.

Walks ten miles to church every Sunday.

Can tick any of his great-grandchildren with one hand.

They are talking of introducing the American trolley car on Edinburgh's streets.

Turf losses have lately obliged many English noblemen to go into bankruptcy.

English clergymen everywhere condemn the morals of the nobility of the present day.

A freak of nature exhibited in Paris is a beautiful girl with two sets of legs and arms.

One of the Counts married to an American girl is proprietor of a small brewery in Bavaria.

Supervision has decided that London's new Cecil Hotel shall have twelve instead of thirteen stories.

Homburg is so crowded with Americans that people there wonder what has become of other nationalities.

A bill is to be introduced in Parliament to limit the personal caricatures of the royal family in comic papers.

Two thousand Frenchmen claimed rewards for bravery displayed on the occasion of the St. Mandes railway disaster.

Everybody complains of high prices for everything in Paris this season, the Exposition standard being kept up.

On the occasion of a recent fit at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, 80,000 people were present by turn-style registers.

The Kaiser is said to dread the kodak, which he does not think is ever successful in catching the "Imperial expression."

The recent "purification" of St. Paul's, London, because of a suicide there, has created a great deal of talk and discussion.

Professor Koch is still experimenting with his lymph, regardless of the sneers of the French medical men, who are "not in it."

By order of the German Emperor the Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued a decree forbidding the use of baptismal names of a political character.

Sir Thomas Elder, and Baron Dickson have subscribed \$45,000 each, to which the Australian Government will add \$25,000 for the new Australian Antarctic expedition.

The little King of Spain does not know his letters yet and all mental education has been forbidden him. He is so fragile and puny physically that the slightest exertion of the mind fatigues him.

The Grand Prix de Paris will in future be worth over £10,000, as the French Jockey Club has added a sum of 150,000 francs to it while 50,000 francs more are contributed by the principal railway companies.

An actress in the costume of a page always looks misshapen. But that is because our eye is accustomed to see forked raiment on a masculine figure, moulded to masculine proportions. Sculptors generally consider the female form more artistically perfect than the male. The curves are more harmonious and the general effect more pleasing. If that is so, it is prejudice begotten of custom which offends the eye when a well-proportioned woman appears in public in male attire, and after people's taste had been educated to the change, they would rebel against a reactionary movement that threatened to hide so much loveliness from inference.

When Mrs. Bloomer devised the costume which bears her name, which consisted of a pair of trousers and a very short skirt it was satisfied all over the world, and a good many women who were disposed to relieve the sex of the dragging weight of many skirts were bullied into rejecting it. But most of the critics were of the opinion that the woman's skirt impeded her entrance, without shocking her modesty. She was acquitted, but in endeavouring to return home with the obnoxious hoo-hoo shef, whereupon the necessary jury of matrons removed the skirt to remove the impediment.

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Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—162 per cent. prem., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £210 paid 50 per cent. div., sales.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$25 per share, buyers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$14 per share, sales and sellers.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, £135 per share, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 £—14 per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—14 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 255 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$107 per share, buyers.
Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$312 per share, sellers.
China Five Insurance Company—\$86 per share, sellers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, buyers.
China and Manil Steam Ship Company—57 per share, sales and buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—27 per cent. discount, sales and buyers.
Dowha Steamship Company—\$28 per share, sellers.
The Sicam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$78 per cent. premium, sales.
Geo. F. Vick & Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$65 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$30.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.
The Park Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.
The Shantou Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.
Fusion and Sunshine Dus Samantan Mining Co.—\$3 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$0.50 per share, sellers.
Inuris Mining Co., Limited—\$74 per share, sellers.
The Balmain Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$2 per share, nominal.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$345 per share, sellers.
The Jelban Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$12, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$176 per share, buyers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$54 per share, buyers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$73 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$26 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$69 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$98 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$31 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$84 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$45 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$2 per share, nominal.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$65 per share, buyers.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Cima*, with the American mail of the 26th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 14th instant at daylight, and may be expected here on the 19th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Japan*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is due here on the 14th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Empress of China* left Vancouver for Japan on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Orion*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the 8th instant, and is expected here on the 14th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Eridane*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 4 p.m., and is due here on the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwadar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 18th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bomby*, left London for this port on the 4th instant.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

13th October, 1891.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Whampoa	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Nagasaki	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Shanghai	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Amoy	30.00	75	75	N.W.				
Amping	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Victoria Peak	30.00	75	75	S.E.				
Canton	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Hakow	30.00	75	75	E.N.E.				
Bohol	30.00	75	75	E.N.E.				
Macao	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Macau	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Capo St. James	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				

14th October, 1891.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barom.	Temp.	Humid.	Wind.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Whampoa	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Tokyo	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Nagasaki	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Shanghai	30.00	75	75	N.E.				
Amoy	30.00	75	75	N.W.				
Amping	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Victoria Peak	30.00	75	75	S.E.				
Canton	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Hakow	30.00	75	75	E.N.E.				
Bohol	30.00	75	75	E.N.E.				
Macao	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Macau	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				
Capo St. James	30.00	75	75	E.S.E.				

The barometer continues to fall slowly. Graduals are gentle and winds weather fine and dry. (Issued at 10:15 A.M.)

(1) Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. (2) Temperature in degrees, Fahrenheit and Centigrade. (3) Wind direction and force. (4) Direction of wind according to Beaufort scale. (5) State of the weather, a fine sky, a cloudy sky, drizzling rain, a fog, a storm, a gale, a hurricane. (6) Wind force, 0 (calm), 1 (light), 2 (gentle), 3 (moderate), 4 (strong), 5 (violent), 6 (near gale), 7 (gale), 8 (strong gale), 9 (near storm), 10 (storm), 11 (violent storm), 12 (hurricane). (7) Wind force, 0 (calm), 1 (light), 2 (gentle), 3 (moderate), 4 (strong), 5 (violent), 6 (near gale), 7 (gale), 8 (strong gale), 9 (near storm), 10 (storm), 11 (violent storm), 12 (hurricane). (8) Wind force, 0 (calm), 1 (light), 2 (gentle), 3 (moderate), 4 (strong), 5 (violent), 6 (near gale), 7 (gale), 8 (strong gale), 9 (near storm), 10 (storm), 11 (violent storm), 12 (hurricane).

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